REMARKS

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the attention accorded to the instant application.

Claims 1-21 have been canceled. Claims 22-33 were previously presented. No new matter has been added.

I. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph

The Examiner has rejected claims 22-33 as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. The Examiner states that synchronization between the supplying of the left eye and right eye perspective image signals and the switching of the digital micro-mirror display is critical to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claims and is not enabled by the disclosure.

Applicants have amended claim 22 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. Specifically, Applicants have amended claim 22 to recite a "3D stereoscopic projection system having an input data frame consisting of left eye perspective image and right eye perspective image, said 3D stereoscopic projection system comprising: a digital micro-mirror display with an internal color management system; and a switcher for switching between said left eye perspective image and said right eye perspective image in flicker free fashion, said switcher coupled to said digital micro-mirror display, wherein said switcher outputs a synchronized display frame, said synchronized display frame having a rate which is independent of the rate at which said input data frame is received by said 3D stereoscopic projection system." Applicants respectfully submit that claim 22 now recites the critical structure to practice

the invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 22-33 are now in condition for allowance.

II. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

The Examiner has rejected claims 22-33 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. The Examiner states that claims 22-33 are indefinite and incomplete since the claim fails to give structural and logical relationship between the left eye perspective image and the right eye perspective image.

Applicants have amended claim 22 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. Specifically, Applicants have amended claim 22 to recite a "3D stereoscopic projection system having an input data frame consisting of left eye perspective image and right eye perspective image, said 3D stereoscopic projection system comprising: a digital micro-mirror display with an internal color management system; and a switcher for switching between said left eye perspective image and said right eye perspective image in flicker free fashion, said switcher coupled to said digital micro-mirror display, wherein said switcher outputs a synchronized display frame, said synchronized display frame having a rate which is independent of the rate at which said input data frame is received by said 3D stereoscopic projection system." Applicants respectfully submit that claim 22 now recites the critical structure to practice the invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 22-33 are now in condition for allowance.

III. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 22-24 and 26-29 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,585,960 to Sato et al. ("Sato"). The Examiner has rejected claim 25 as being unpatentable over Sato in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,528,317 to Gove et al. ("Gove"). The Examiner has additionally rejected claims 30 and 31 as being unpatentable over Sato in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,456,432 to Lazzaro et al. ("Lazzaro"). The Examiner has additionally rejected claims 32 and 33 as being unpatentable over Sato in view of Lazzaro and U.S. Patent No. 5,226,114 to Martinez et al. ("Martinez").

Applicants have amended claim 22 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. Specifically, Applicants have amended claim 22 to recite a "3D stereoscopic projection system having an input data frame consisting of left eye perspective image and right eye perspective image, said 3D stereoscopic projection system comprising: a digital micro-mirror display with an internal color management system; and a switcher for switching between said left eye perspective image and said right eye perspective image in flicker free fashion, said switcher coupled to said digital micro-mirror display, wherein said switcher outputs a synchronized display frame, said synchronized display frame having a rate which is independent of the rate at which said input data frame is received by said 3D stereoscopic projection system and wherein said switcher does not have a sync timing signal." The present invention, as recited in the claims, is directed to a stereoscopic projection system wherein the means for switching between the left-right images is independent of the rate at which image data

is received at the image processor. That is, there is no external clock or sync signal that is required for the switching of the left and right images.

In contrast, Sato is directed to a spatial light modulating apparatus to display a stereoscopic image where the two dimensional images are arranged at a predetermined period interval. That is, Sato requires a clock or sync signal to determine the period (see, for e.g., Sato Fig. 25, reference signal E1). Therefore Sato does not teach or suggest a stereoscopic projection system wherein the means for switching between the left-right images is independent of the rate at which image data is received.

Similarly, Gove is directed to a timing circuit for video display having a spatial light modulator. Gove discloses that a pixel addressable display employing a color wheel is directly synchronized by a phase comparator which is generated from a color wheel synchronization signal. That is, Gove does not teach or suggest a means for switching between left and right eye images is independent of the rate at which image data is received.

Similarly, Lazzaro does not teach or suggest a stereoscopic projection system wherein the means for switching between the left-right images is independent of the rate at which image data is received. Similarly, Martinez does not teach or suggest a stereoscopic projection system wherein the means for switching between the left-right images is independent of the rate at which image data is received.

The Examiner is reminded that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings.

Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

As stated previously, neither Sato, Gove, Lazzaro nor Martinez teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of claim 22. Since the cited references do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations, either alone or in combination with each other, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth. Applicants, therefore, respectfully submit that claim 22 is allowable over the cited references. Claims 23-33, by their dependency on claim 22, are similarly allowable.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims 22-33 are now in condition for allowance. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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